

# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

No. 2643.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### Rules of the Hong Kong Savings Bank.

1. THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Deposit may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit, may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest. 4. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. 5. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON: Head Office—40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office—25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
6 " 4 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: 5 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$3,168,062.50  
RESERVE FUND \$483,127.00  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,688,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS: CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALNYMPLE, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AT the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1890.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL \$2,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND \$1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. J. J. KESWICK,  
Chairman, Managing Director.  
Hon. C. P. CHATER,  
Vice-Chairman.

LEX. SING, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
POON PONG, Esq.  
D. E. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.  
Properties purchased and sold.  
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to Land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
A. SHELTON HOOKE,  
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CAN SUPPLY

FIRE GRATES, LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, and BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY of every description.  
32 oz. ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS.  
ELECTRIC BELLS and FITTINGS.  
Estimate prices for supplying ENCAUSTIC TILES, BUILDERS' CASTINGS, SHEET or PLATE GLASS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1890.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,  
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

N E W H A T S.

CHRISTY'S & HEATH'S Black, Brown and Grey FELT HATS.  
DOUBLE and SINGLE TERAI and other SOFT FELTS.  
Best English-made STRAW HATS.

LADIES' FELT HELMETS and CALCUTTA PITH HATS.

TWEED CAPS.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890.

PIANOS  
ON  
HIRE.

A. HAHN.  
PIANOS  
FOR  
SALE.

PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1890.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

PIERRE LOTI—Madame Chrysanthème.  
Paul Bourget—Un Coeur de femme.  
Daniel Lesueur—Névrôse.  
Georges Darien—Biribi.  
C. Richard—Les Reptiles Humains.  
Georges Ohnet—L'Âme De Pierre.  
Armand Silvestre—Aventures Grassonnettes.  
Richard O'Morony—L'Ère où ne pas L'Ère.  
Grand-Carteret—Bismarck en Caricatures.  
Maurice Montégut—Les six Monsieur Dubois.  
Jules Ferry—Le Tonkin.  
Théodore Calu—Des Battaglioni. Au Bosphore.  
Paul Marguerite—Amants.  
Paul Lébereux—Madame Platonique.  
Guy de Maupassant—Notre Coeur.  
Adolphe Burdo—Stanley.  
Pierre Macé—Gaites de Bord.  
Henri Lavedan—Petites Fêtes.  
Pierre Macé—L'Odine De Rhuis.  
William Busnach—Le Petit Gosse.  
Octave Mirbeau—Sebastien Roch.  
Hugues Le Roux—Les Larsons.  
Camille Lemonnier—Le Posé.  
Paul Alexis—L'Education Amoureuse.  
Abel Hermant—Amour De Fête.  
Belot—Chère Adorée.  
Pierre Loti—Le Roman D'un Enfant.  
Feuillet—Honneur D'Artiste.  
Guy—L'Education D'un Prince.  
Adolph Aderer—Lucia. Claude Vignon—Soldat.  
Xavier Marnier—Au sud et au nord.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND  
Commission Agents.

TRAVELLING MEDICINE CHESTS (FOTHERGILL), containing preparations in the convenient form of the OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.  
ALBOLENE, a valuable toilet luxury.  
PURE FRUIT JUICES, Lemon, Raspberry and Strawberry, for the preparation of SYRUPS, BEVERAGES, &c.  
CRUICKSHANK'S Choera Mixture, Anti-Dyspepsia Mixture, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Pill Gelatin Coated, Laxative, Liver, Antiphilic, Antimalarial, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890.

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

CROCKERY, DINNER WARE, BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS,  
BEDROOM, TOILET WARE,  
PLATES, DISHES, JUGS, &c., &c.

Also a new stock of GLASSWARE.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1890.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FINE assortment of best quality English Shoes consisting of Brown Russia Shoes, Brown Calf Shoes, Kid Morocco Shoes, Kid Leather Boots, Buckskin Boots and Shoes. Also Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes. All at very reasonable prices. A large quantity of Sensible Children's Toys, consisting of

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Established 1864.

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.

Shanghai—7, Foochow Road.

London—101, Leadenhall St.

## Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HODEDDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MELPOMENE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From Calcutta & Madras, ex S.S. "SELENE," transhipped at Colombo.

From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATRIX," transhipped at Bombay.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the Undersigned before noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1890.

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THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAICHOW,"

Captain R. Unsworth, will be despatched for

the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1890.

[1306]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR SWATOW, AMÖY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

[1313]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR SWATOW, AMÖY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

[1314]

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR SWATOW, AMÖY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE,"

Captain Walluching, will be des

## INNATIONS.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:  
ASTRINGENTS, DIARRHEA & CHOLERA  
REMEDIES, &c.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR.—A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form the medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, \$1.50 and \$3.

Cholera Pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stages of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a standby in Cholera and Diarrhea. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Dr. Rubin's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable for simple Diarrhea, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 10 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael (prepared from the unripe fruit of the *Eugenia Marmelos*).

Of great service in Diarrhea and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, \$1.

Dietetic Bael.—A highly agreeable and nutritious diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhea and Dysentery. Per tin, \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. [52]



MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY  
SODAS.

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY, HONG KONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAFARI WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manilla. [53]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interest, it must be clearly understood that the writer in any way held himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the *Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

## TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, September 16th. The House of Representatives has rejected the Senate's amendment Tariff Bill.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A DRUMMER of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders, named Carey, while drunk, fell into the harbour and was found drowned near McGregor Barracks, Wan Chai, about 9 p.m. last night.

THE CZAR, according to recent statistician's calculation, is the largest private owner of land in the world; the total is about 50,000,000 acres, about the size of the whole of France.

An adjourned Convocation of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Marches: "Alfonso" ..... Wakden.  
"Lancers" ..... D'Urs ..... Buckland.  
"Value" ..... Alfonso von Munchen ..... Gunz.  
"Quadrille" ..... New Melodeon ..... Strauss.  
"Gavotte" ..... Fresh and Novel ..... West.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Tekela* left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

The most densely populated square mile in the world is in the city of New York; it is inhabited by 270,000 people, the larger part of whom are Italians who speak only their native language.

LAST evening, about eight o'clock, as the Pacific Mail steamship *City of Peking* was coming into the harbour she collided with a junk off Kellet's Island. The junk was nearly wrecked, but the steamer sustained no damage.

BRAIN culture, like physical culture, it has been truly said, is governed by regular laws, and it is only by complying with these laws that the result can be obtained. Plenty of good food for nutrition and vigorous exercise to strengthen and discipline natural power are the two fundamental laws in both forms of culture.

THE band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme on Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of Mr. Spencer's drop-in:—

March of the Peas: "Johanna" ..... Sullivan.  
"Valley of the Eldorado" ..... Wallace.  
Song: "Lord's old sweeting" ..... Molley.  
Song: "Uber stock and stile" ..... Faust.

A WRITER in a scientific magazine says the earth is being bored too much, and is liable to lose its place among the heavenly bodies in consequence. The busy editor can sympathise with the earth. He is also likely to lose his place among the heavenly bodies by being bored too much—judging from his expression when the horse leaves.

IT will be remembered that some time ago a meeting was held in the City Hall to decide what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Stewart. At that meeting a Committee was appointed for the purpose, *inter alia*, of ascertaining what the cost of a marble bust would be. The Committee, having now received information on the point, are desirous of laying the result of their enquiries before a general meeting, and as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, have called a public meeting for Monday next.

THE four Chinese charged last Monday before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court with burglariously and by menaces feloniously stealing a large quantity of clothing and jewellery, and kidnapping a child from the house of a merchant living in the suburbs of Canton five months ago, were again before the Court this morning, on remand. The father of the little boy identified the clothing and jewellery as being that taken by the brigands from his house at the time mentioned. He also identified one of the prisoners as being the leader of the murderous ruffians who invaded his house on the night in question, and who kept guard with a revolver over him. The case was adjourned until Monday, half being refused.

At the Sanitary Board to-morrow the Orders of the Day will be:—

1. Mr. Eds will move.—"That a report on the sanitary condition of the Bakeries in the Colony be made by the Superintendent."

2. Sanitary Rules made under Ordinance 7 of 1883.

3. Procedure as to the abatement of nuisances.

4. Repeal of certain sections of Health Ordinance.

Agenda.—Letters having reference to:—

Nuisance at Marine Lots 102 and 103; Cholera in Shanghai, etc.; Quarantine Regulations, etc.; Food adulteration Reports having reference to:—Insanity condition of East Point; Offensive odours in the vicinity of the New Oriental Bank, Praya Central; Condition of house drains on Island Lots 358, 381, 382 and 608 (63 to 80, Queen's Road West, and 237, 239, Hollywood Road) and also 1 to 19 Lyndhurst Terrace; Special general cleansing; Mortality Returns. Drainage of Kau-ting Inland Lots 439, 440, 529, 530, 531 and 532. Superintendent's Report for August.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.

Wong Toh was indicted with the larceny of \$22, a gold watch and chain, and an umbrella, from Mr. H. H. Lightwood, in November 1887. Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Attorney-General, prosecuted.

The following jury was sworn Messrs. J. J. Hazelton, L. F. A. Collaco, A. W. Schellhass, C. L. Stewart, H. C. Manning, F. M. Graça and A. F. H. White.

Mr. Lightwood stated that early in the morning of the 25th of November 1887 he paid the "boy" to the house boy, the wages of

Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Attorney-General, prosecuted.

Mr. Lightwood corroborated.

Prisoner stated that he did not steal the things.

If his lordship would send for the other servants of the house, and they said he did steal the things, he would be satisfied if sentenced.

The jury unanimously found prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Hip Chi was indicted with the manslaughter of a young man living at 50 East Street, in the course of a quarrel on the 10th of August last, in which it was alleged that he kicked the deceased so seriously on the left side that death ensued 36 hours afterward.

The evidence of the witness was very contradictory, and the statement of the prisoner that it was a case of mistaken identity—was accepted by the jury, who acquitted him.

The Sessions then adjourned for a week.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wile, Acting Justice.)

CLAIM FOR TRESPASS.

Vicente Sales claimed \$500 from William Barreto for damages by trespass.—Mr. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Rody) appeared for plaintiff, and defendant did not appear.

The service of the summons having been proved, Vicente Sales, assistant to the Supreme Court, said—I claim \$500 damages from the defendant for trespass. At 3.30 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd September he came to my house, No. 36 Fletcher Street, and knocked at the trap-door of the third floor. He called out "You must open the door," and when I awoke and asked him what he wanted he would not tell me, and I refused to open the door, whereupon he broke it open, damaging the bolt to the extent of \$1.50. He then searched the room, but found nobody, and afterwards looked in the kitchen. He then came back to my room and said "This time I have found nothing, but I shall come

back again, and if I find I will take both of you." He did not say whether he was looking for a man or a woman. He threatened me also, but at length went away, saying when I told him he had no right to trespass, that he "didn't care." Since this action was commenced I got an apology from him.

His lordship—but didn't you try to get him by the neck and put him out?

No Ato; plaintiff's "boy," said that he thought Barreto was going to commit murder until he found that the intruder was only looking for his sweetheart.

His lordship said that the main point was the measure of damages. How was it to be arrived at?

Mr. Pollock cited several cases, and submitted that the claim was very moderate in view of the gross trespass that had been committed.

Judgment was deferred.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the room, City Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose of electing a member to recommend to the Government to fill the vacancy in the unofficial representation at the Legislative Council, caused by the retirement of Mr. A. P. MacEwen.

Mr. E. Mackintosh, chairman of the Chamber, presided, and in opening the proceedings said:—

We have met here to-day to perform a function

which is necessary owing to a concession which

was granted to us some years ago—a concession

which, intrinsically, is of very great value, but

which I think we may look upon as an anticipation

or promise to what sooner or later we shall have

body given to what I consider empty privilege.

It must be conceded, I think, that the representation

of the colonists in their own government leaves a

great deal to be desired, particularly in this 19th

century, when the age of progress seems to be upon us,

and with a Colony which celebrates its

jubilee next year, I think we shall have

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What brought matters to a crisis was an action by a certain tradesman named Pickett, who in the short space of eight months had catered to Mrs. Lyon's vanity to the extent of \$10,000 worth of dresses. Mr. Pickett had been paid on previous occasions by Captain Warner, and these particular dresses were entered to his account. Pickett not having heard of the marriage with Captain Lyon, at first brought suit against Warner, but failed to recover the money and then sued Captain Lyon.

Mrs. Stanhope, or Warner, or Lyon, tried to help the costumer as well as her paramour by asserting that her husband knew of the bill he was running up, and told her to make Captain Warner pay for it. She further declared that Captain Warner had continued his relations with her since her marriage, and that Captain Lyon, her husband, was perfectly well aware of this state of affairs and encouraged her to continue it, in order that he might profit by the money she got from Captain Warner. This was conclusively shown to be false from her own letters, apart from the denial of Captain Lyon on oath, but a lie more or less would not make much difference to a lady of Mrs. Spencer Stanhope's character and turn of mind.

At any rate the jury, as a whole, did not believe this shameless story, although one of their number seems to have taken the usual view that a tradesman ought to get his money, if not from the right person, then from any one who came first.

On that theory he stood out, and consequently there was a disagreement, but the Judge yesterday evening ordered a verdict for defendant, and there can be no doubt that Captain Lyon stands exonerated from every charge but that of having been grievously misinformed for life. For that offense he has had and will still have to suffer bitterly.

QUEBEC, August 18th.

The Canadian appeals to the leaders of the Ottawa and Quebec governments to provide work for the inhabitants of the countries below Quebec, whose crops are a total failure. Thousands of families are preparing to leave the country, and unless the projected Matane railway is pushed ahead, in order to provide these families with bread, an emigration will take place which will be ruinous to the Dominion.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

A dispatch to the *Herald* from Tacoma says the Corwin has sailed with orders to seize and dismantle British seafarers. Commenting on this the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says: If this is true, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, will ask for his letters, which will be virtually a declaration of war. The Corwin was last heard of at Seattle, where she was said to be awaiting orders from Washington. In all previous cases United States revenue cutters have been sent to Bering sea under sealed orders, which leads to the inference that this report is exaggerated. Certainly when the Corwin left San Francisco about two months ago it was not known what her destination would be. She was to cruise on the coast and wait for further instructions. These instructions, if they were for her to proceed to Bering sea, would have been sealed so that if this information be accurate it probably leaked out in Washington.

DUBLIN, August 18th.

In Skibbereen a measure of potatoes which last year sold at 4d. now sell at 1d. The crop is certain to be exhausted by October. The famine fever has appeared in Blasket Islands, on the west coast of Ireland.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), August 18th.

Neil Matterson, the oarsman, to-day defeated Stephenson on the Parramatta river by four lengths. The course was covered in twenty minutes and fifty-seven seconds.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Queen's Theater at Manchester has been destroyed fire. There was no loss of life.

Holland's Mill at Miles Platting, near Manchester, has been burned. The loss is £120,000.

August 19th.

A sensation has been caused here by the announcement that there is a case of Asiatic cholera in London. Robert Teig, a coal trimmer, landed on Sunday from a steamer from Calcutta and went to a coffee house, where he secured lodgings. To-day he was carried on a stretcher from the coffee house to a hospital, where the doctors pronounced the case a severe one of Asiatic cholera.

BELGRADE, August 19th.

A committee from the Servian Progressives party attended a banquet at Topia, and subsequently the members of the committee were taken ill. Their symptoms showed that they were suffering from arsenical poisoning. It is suspected that arsenic was placed in the food intentionally, with the object of killing those who partook of it, and that the crime was committed by political opponents of the Progressives.

MELBOURNE, August 19th.

Union officers on many of the vessels here have been replaced by non-union men, and the seamen have declined to work with them after the expiration of the time set in the notice that has been served upon ship owners. It is expected that the shipping trade will be completely stopped over Saturday.

OTTAWA (Ont.), August 19th.

A relative of David Christie Murray, the London novelist who disappeared in Mexico some four months ago, heard from him yesterday. He is living in Samoa.

DETROIT, August 21st.

Anthony Manli, an Italian fruit vendor, shot and fatally wounded Frederic J. Crimmins, assistant city Editor of the *Evening Sun*, at the corner of Croghan and Randolph streets, last evening, because he suspected Crimmins of taking one more plum than he paid for.

BRUSSELS, August 21st.

Advices state that 800 men in the Borinage district bay are struck. Socialist leaders are fomenting the discontent among the men, and it is expected that the movement will spread.

BRUSSELS, August 21st.

There is intense excitement here over the conduct of Colonel Schoeller, commanding the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, who yesterday compelled his men to march from Wurzburg to Market Breit with the mercury at 97 degrees.

The men were in heavy marching order, with full field equipment, winter overcoats and tents. Before Market Breit was reached, a distance of thirty kilometers, 400 were compelled to leave the ranks. Of those now undergoing treatment fifty are thought to be in a dying condition.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Indian potentate, Maharajah Duleep Singh, who formerly lived in England and took a leading part in Court receptions and other functions, and whose son is an officer in the British army, has abjectly apologized to the Queen for the hostile course pursued by him since 1886. Her Majesty has accepted the apologies and condoned the offense. The Maharajah is recovering from a severe attack of paralysis, and has come to England to seek relief.

The French Government has accepted the Italian Government's proposal for a convention to establish an international maritime service on the Red sea. The object of the proposed service is the suppression of slavers. England's adhesion is doubtful.

A dispatch from Fiztroy to the *Daily News* says: The Government is supplying the Kunds with Martini rifles. The Christians have cut the telegraph wires. Four Armenians who had made themselves objectionable to the authorities were strangled in prison.

CITY OF SANTO DOMINGO, August 22nd. Information has reached this capital that on the night of August 20th 800 Haytian troops, stationed near the frontier of the Dominican Republic invaded the territory of this country. The Dominican Government dispatched an armed force to drive out the intruders. The Dominican troops repulsed the enemy, killed twenty-three men and wounded a number of others. The Dominicans had but four soldiers injured.

Great indignation is felt here at Hayti's action in this invasion of Dominican soil, and the Dominican Cabinet has been called together by President Ulisse Herrix to consider the advisability of declaring war against Hayti.

CHICAGO, August 22nd.

California's crack stallion Palo Alto, vanquished Jack to-day in three straight heats, and smashed the trotting record for a race. He won by three lengths in 2 min. 13 sec., the fastest time ever made by a trotting horse in an actual race.

MELBOURNE, August 22nd.

At a meeting of 400 employers yesterday it was resolved to support the shipowners against the strikers. Employers in the capitals of other Australian colonies are about to make similar declarations in consequence of the strike. The prices of coal, sugar and provisions are rapidly advancing.

MADRID, August 22nd.

Cholera is spreading steadily along the Mediterranean, north to Valencia, where there are in the neighborhood twelve new cases daily. The disease has appeared in several villages in the province of Toledo.

THE PEOPLES' RIGHTS.

There are some things about this world-wide labour movement which we may now pretty well take for granted. They could not have been assumed fifty years ago, but they may now, says the *Sydney Morning Herald*, be taken almost as social axioms. In the first place, we may take it as beyond dispute that under our existing conditions, and under our competitive system of life every workman is entitled to do the best he can for himself. All citizens are on an equal footing in this respect. If buyers are free to buy to the best advantage, if employers are free to employ to the best advantage, and capitalists are free to lend to the best advantage, then the labourer must be free to sell his labour to the best advantage. His right in this respect rests on the fact that there is no slavery and no privilege, everyone has an equal claim to use his opportunities freely. No class, no individual in any class, is to be denied the use of his opportunity in order that others may have preferential opportunities. The only restraint on the individual is that imposed for the good of all. The right of the wage-getter exists only in virtue of the equal right of every other wage-getter, and also of every employer. Deny that right to anybody else and the wage-getter denies it for himself. He only has the right because others have it too. It is very important that we should thoroughly recognise the breadth of the basis on which the right of the wage-getter to do the best for himself rests. We might go further, and say that it is not only the right of the individual to do the best he can for himself, but that it is almost his duty to society; and that at any rate it is best for society when all try to do it, and do it successfully.

We do not mean this doctrine to imply that man has the right to content himself with a small income when he could achieve a large one, because he could devote his leisure to art or literature, and serve the higher purposes of life, for man does not live by bread alone. So long as everyone provides honest in the sight of all men, towards those he has made dependent on him, to prevent their becoming objects of public charity, he has a right to as much leisure as he can command, for work for gain's sake is not a public duty.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

What brought matters to a crisis was an action by a certain tradesman named Pickett, who in the short space of eight months had catered to Mrs. Lyon's vanity to the extent of \$10,000 worth of dresses. Mr. Pickett had been paid on previous occasions by Captain Warner, and these particular dresses were entered to his account. Pickett not having heard of the marriage with Captain Lyon, at first brought suit against Warner, but failed to recover the money and then sued Captain Lyon.

Mrs. Stanhope, or Warner, or Lyon, tried to help the costumer as well as her paramour by asserting that her husband knew of the bill he was running up, and told her to make Captain Warner pay for it. She further declared that Captain Warner had continued his relations with her since her marriage, and that Captain Lyon, her husband, was perfectly well aware of this state of affairs and encouraged her to continue it, in order that he might profit by the money she got from Captain Warner. This was conclusively shown to be false from her own letters, apart from the denial of Captain Lyon on oath, but a lie more or less would not make much difference to a lady of Mrs. Spencer Stanhope's character and turn of mind.

At any rate the jury, as a whole, did not believe this shameless story, although one of their number seems to have taken the usual view that a tradesman ought to get his money, if not from the right person, then from any one who came first.

On that theory he stood out, and consequently there was a disagreement, but the Judge yesterday evening ordered a verdict for defendant, and there can be no doubt that Captain Lyon stands exonerated from every charge but that of having been grievously misinformed for life. For that offense he has had and will still have to suffer bitterly.

QUEBEC, August 18th.

The Canadian appeals to the leaders of the Ottawa and Quebec governments to provide work for the inhabitants of the countries below Quebec, whose crops are a total failure. Thousands of families are preparing to leave the country, and unless the projected Matane railway is pushed ahead, in order to provide these families with bread, an emigration will take place which will be ruinous to the Dominion.

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QUEBEC, August 18th.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 227 per cent.  
—premium, sellers.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—  
\$205 per share, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per  
share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$66 per  
share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share,  
sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$117 per  
share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per  
share, buyers.

On-Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$362 per  
share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share,  
sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$68  
per cent, premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
\$35 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—119  
per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$15 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share,  
sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures  
—\$101.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company,  
Limited—27 per cent, discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$52 per share,  
sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$173  
per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company Limited—\$113  
per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share,  
sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited  
—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per  
share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$24 per share,  
sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent,  
premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent  
premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent  
premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,  
Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25  
per share, nominal.

Punjum and Sunghee Dua Samantan Mining Co.,  
—\$6 per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$150 per share,  
sellers.

Inuris Mining Co., Ltd.—\$9 per share, sellers and  
buyers.

The Haimoil Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$12  
per share, sellers and buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company—\$76 per share, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$230 per share,  
buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,  
Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

The East Horner Planting Co., Limited—\$12  
per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, buyers.

The Songel Kohay Planting Co., Ltd.—\$10 per  
share, sellers.

Cruckhank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—  
50 per cent, dis. sellers (fully paid up).

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share,  
sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—  
\$18 per share, sellers.

The Great Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share,  
sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93  
per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6  
per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share,  
nominal.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per  
share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per  
share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share,  
buyers.

The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share,  
sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$4  
per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share,  
buyers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$19  
per share, sellers.

The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—  
\$18 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/0

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/0

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/0

Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
sight ..... 3/0

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/7

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/6

ON INDIA, T. T. .... 2/0

On Demand ..... 2/1

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. .... 7/2

Private, 20 days' sight ..... 7/2

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, J. M.

Cavally, 17th Sept.—San Francisco 23d.

August, and Yokohama 12th Sept., Mails

and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

KIEL, German steamer, 850, W. V. Krutfeldt,

17th Sept.—Nagasaki 12th Sept., Coal—

Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, J. Bruhn, 18th

Sept.—Newchwang 12th Sept., Beans—

Weller & Co.

MINNUR, British steamer, 1,287, H. Craig,

18th Sept.—Foochow 16th Sept., Tea—

Russell & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, W. V. Hunter,

18th Sept.—Tianwanfo 15th Sept., Amoy—

16th, and Swatow 17th, General—D.

Lapraik & Co.

CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 797, F.

Claussen, 18th Sept.—Saigon 13th Sept.,

Rice—Mellchers & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Mannur, British steamer, for Brisbane, &c.

Walter Stegried, British bark, for Foochow,

Strait of Bell's Isle, British steamer, for

Shanghai, &c.

DEPARTURES.

September 18, TAILO, German steamer, for

Amoy, &c.

September 18, GANGES, British str., for Singa-

pore, &c.

September 18, STRAITS OF BELL'S ISLE, British str.,

for Shanghai, &c.

September 18, ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, for

Nagasaki.

September 18, FOOKSANG, British steamer, for

Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per CITY OF PEKING, str., from San Francisco,

&c.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Culbertson, Messrs. Her-

bert Regas, L. J. Mowry, Wing Won, and 154

Chinese.

Per TRIUMPH, str., from Newchwang—Mr.

C. Erdekin, and 1 Chinese.

Per MENNIUR, str., from Foochow—Messrs.

Baffi and Stewart.

Per THALES, str., from Tianwanfo, &c.—43

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per STRAITS OF BELL'S ISLE, str., for Shanghai,

etc.—55 Chinese.

Per GANGES, str., from Hongkong for Singa-

pore—Mr. H. D. Noronha, Master, B. J. dos

Remedios, and Lieut. T. Carlyle, R.A. From

Shanghai for Colombo—Major Vaughan.

Per BRISBANE, str., from Foochow—Messrs.

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B

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1891.

No. 2643

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, this morning, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, T. E. ROISON to BERTHA GRISTLICH.

## BIRTHS.

At "Ewo," Tientsin, on the 1st September, the wife of EDMUND COUSINS, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 11th September, Mrs. CARL JANZEN, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

At Chefoo, on the 2nd inst., ELIZABETH MAEDE, aged thirteen months; and on the 5th inst., EDITH VICTORIA, aged 2 years and 11 months, the beloved children of John and Louisa Wilson, Ningpo.

At Hankow, on 2nd September, of dysentery, MERVYN HAYES, aged 10 months, the dearly loved child of Edward and Bessie Oxley.

On the 2nd September, at Tientsin, the wife of Mr. G. FAI-LEY, aged 34.

On the 4th September, at Tientsin, FREDERICK, the beloved son of Mr. J. A. Sylva, aged 8 months.

At Gap Station, on the 13th inst., ARCHIBALD, second surviving son of John and Annie Swanson, aged 5 years and 9 months.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1891.

## THE GAMBLING-HOUSE EPIDEMIC.

The renewal by the Police of a policy of activity for the suppression of the hundreds of gambling-houses which infest all quarters of the colony will, we expect, have a strong moral effect on the fraternity. The first prosecution undertaken last week was the direct outcome of the re-ventilation of this most scandalous nuisance in these columns, and although, through a want of completeness in the evidence adduced, no conviction was obtained, the expression of opinion by Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy on the 12th inst., in sentencing five gambling-house principals to six months' imprisonment with hard labour—the full penalty the law allows—cannot fail to have the double effect of strengthening the hands of the authorities and striking terror into the hearts of the jacks of society who have for the last eighteen months preyed so openly, and with such extraordinary freedom from molestation, on the child-like Celestial.

Previous to the delivery of the strange dictum by Mr. POLLOCK, when acting Police Magistrate in November, 1888—which bore the impress of Mr. Attorney-General O'MALLEY's hoof—the gaming evil was to some degree mitigated; although the employment of rascally informers weakened many cases and caused several others to entirely collapse, while the keepers of the raided gambling-houses were content to regard the cost of "squeezing" the police spies as equivalent to the tax openly charged by the officials in Kowloon city. But when that magisterial fiat went forth the Police "simply" let the whole thing slide, and to-day, in almost every block of Chinese tenements in certain quarters of the town, may be seen the outward and visible signs of one or more "clubs"—about as numerous as public-houses in an operative town at home, and infinitely more mischievous. It was part of the irony of fate that the same Mr. POLLOCK should himself plead—if such a style of "oratory" can be called—pleading—on behalf of the offenders in the next great test case, and it said little for his decency as a member of the Hongkong Club, or his consistency as an ex-Magistrate, that he could advance no more cogent argument than the puerile, weather-beaten old phrase that this "club" was conducted on precisely the same lines as the European clubs in this colony. Mr. Wodehouse may very possibly take a hand at whilst at the Club, for the customary Club points, with the Colonial Secretary and the Captain Superintendent of Police, but it is willful distortion on the part of the hired advocates of low, professional gamblers to place these gentlemen on the common equality of "sportsmen" with the unscrupulous keepers of disreputable gambling dens.

The Magistrate very properly administered a cutting rebuke to Mr. POPCOX, which that indiscernible young gentleman nearly made the handle of an undignified scene in Court.

But the great point to be grasped now is the crying necessity for a distinct alteration in the existing legislation on this vexed subject. We understand that something of the sort may be expected when the Legislative Council meets again next month, and we hope that an amendment may be thorough—if possible an adoption of the principal features of English law in relation to gambling. Even then illicit gambling will be rife in the crowded Chinese quarters, for experience has shewn that the mere imprisonment of the employers will not deter the promoters, in the safety of their "wigwams," from continuing such a lucrative business in some other locality.

But since the offenders cannot be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and since the Government in its wisdom still declines to recognise the evil as an inevitable one, and by licensing it make it also a source of profit to the public revenue, all that can be done is to support the Police in raiding these dens as often as possible.

the melancholy annual spectacle of half-a-dozen of the roads to the eastward of Murray Barracks barred by bamboo barricades, and guarded by sentries, who were ordered to inform the inquisitive taxpayer that it was forbidden to pass that way during the next twenty-four hours. It is the old mediæval custom of beating the boundaries and conserving the "rights" of the alleged owner—in this case an amiable but aforesaid lady who spends most of her time at Balmoral, or Osborne, or Aix-les-Bains, or—anywhere but London. Acres and acres of some of the most valuable land in this Colony have been made *taboo* for the day, and will be again this day, unless the earnest representations of Sir G. W. Mrs. Vaux are heeded.

The subject has long been a sore one in this colony. The War Office, when the allocation of the Colony was made, put its fat official hand over the entire area between Arsenal Street and the Cricket Ground, and housed the troops on the most suitable portions of the slope. In those days, however, there was room for everybody, and no-one suffered; but now, fifty years later, when the struggle—not for life, for living-room—is so great, the soldiery are still housed there, in one of the most eligible parts of the town, although, except for extra inconvenience too trifling to be discussed, they might just as well be located away at East Point, and the barrack-space given over to the Colony for the Colony's benefit. It has been talked of for the last five years, but as yet not a foot of land will the Imperial land-grabbers concede; the rest of Hongkong may be built over seven stories high, but the War Department will still "beat their boundaries" and hang on to their earth like grim Death to a dead nigger. The Horse Guards folk, of course, say "Wanted for purposes of defence," but if half the island is to be absorbed by the defenders of the other half, why not make the place another Gibraltar, and wipe our military contribution off the slate?

The point was again raised last year, when the possibility of squeezing a doubled military contribution out of Hongkong was first considered. Governor des Vœux, in his dispatch, pointed out that the existing charge no means fairly represented the burthen which is really borne by the Colony. "The War Department and the Admiralty" said his Excellency, "occupy land in various localities which in its aggregate area is of great extent, and much of which is in the centre of the town of Victoria, is of very great value. Unlike the other land of the Colony, this pays no rent, and what is of more importance contributes nothing to the rates from the expenditure of which the Departments in question receive the benefit. When this is taken into account, and there is also added the interest of the defence works and other lesser items, I estimate that the real contribution of the colony to its defence is as follows:—"

1.—They have paid bribes and information will be sent to them directly the warrants are out.

2.—Only the gambling house keepers are liable to imprisonment.

3.—Gamblers are not even fined.

4.—They have lawyers to protect them if they're caught.

But if the laws were changed, so that the gamblers could be punished as well as the keepers, and constables allowed to seize any gambling houses without a warrant; also that the lords be heavily fined if they let their houses for such purposes—then these gambling scoundrels would soon be run to the ground, and the traders of Hongkong will in a short time find themselves in a much more satisfactory condition.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. S. *Swift* left here for Amoy on the 16th inst.

The appointment of Mr. F. Howell to be bailiff of the Supr. Ct. *vice* Mr. T. R. McBean, deceased, has been approved by the Secretary of State.

ACCORDING to a home contemporary, a new guillotine is being constructed in France for exportation to Tongkin. At present the death-sentence is put into effect by decapitation with a sword.

OUR Tientsin contemporary says that the weather has been exceptionally hot and oppressive during the latter half of August all over the North of China, including Korea, and extending even to Vladivostock.

The keeper of a gaming den that was raided on Saturday night by Detectives Quincey and Haddon, was convicted at the Police Court this morning (15th inst.) and sentenced by Mr. E. Robinson to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE U. S. ships *Swatara* and *Monocacy* were at Chefoo at latest advices, and the Chinese squadrons had started on their cruise, and are expected to return about the middle of October. The weather was fine at Chefoo, and the temperature pleasant, the average being about 75° Fahr.

The "Hongkong Mail" has been shifted from the Kowloon shore to Wanchai, nearly opposite the premises of Fenwick & Co., Ltd. The sooner it is transferred to a more suitable locality the better for all concerned. There are no healthful sea-breezes at Wanchai, but "street noises and unwholesome odours" are very much in evidence. Will the management take a kindly-mean blot and find an anchorage for the *Mail* somewhere between Stonecutters' Island and Yau-mui-ai, with other luxuries be-

H. M. S. *Rambler* arrived at Shanghai from the Chusan Islands, where she has been surveying, on the 6th inst.

We understand that a "Sky" race-meeting will be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Polo Club on or about November 2nd.

THE E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Meemuir*, Captain Hugh Craig, on her voyage up to Foochow, picked up a disabled junk flying distress signals, of Chapel Island, and towed her into Foochow water.

THE five partners of the Hing Kee Club who were lately sentenced by Mr. Wodehouse to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for keeping a public gaming house, have, we hear, employed counsel and appealed to the Supreme Court against the sentence.

THE Chinkiang correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury*, says that the prohibition of the exportation of rice, which has been in force for some time, was withdrawn on the 8th inst., by order of the Tientsin, the limit of shipment being restricted to 3,000 or 3,000 packages.

THE rotten state of affairs in Hongkong can be gauged by the unprecedented long list of cases on the Summary Court roll, for to-day—just seventy-five. That's all. This, added to the list of embezzlements, frauds, suicides, and "buses" generally, tells a tale—an 'orrible tale.

FONG YIK CHUN, who was arrested three weeks ago at Shan-ki-wan, by Inspector Corcoran, on a warrant charging him with committing murder in Chinese territory, was again brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court on the 25th inst., when the case was further remanded for one week, pending the application of the Chinese authorities for the prisoner's rendition.

THE Peking correspondent writes on August 29th.—"The report of the death of the Seventh Prince is not confirmed. He went into a sinking fit, remaining unconscious about four hours, hence the report. His recovery is supposed to be due to the prayers of the Emperor, who held a Buddhist image in his hands till his father revived. The Prince is still very weak."

POW ALONG. Mr. Grant-Smith's compadre, called on Mr. Wodehouse at his office yesterday morning, the hard-hearted Registrar of Entries to and from this world having thus far charged him with failing to register the birth of his thirteenth son, the last month. The plea of "my no says" was thrown away on the Magistrate, who imposed a nominal fine of one Mexican dollar.

KRIPS has been nabbed in Korea, and Count Popow, *alias* Detective Pole, won't get the \$1,000 reward offered for the arrest of that notorious swindler. On the 12th inst. Mr. Tsai, the magistrate of the Shanghai Mixed Court, received a telegraphic despatch from Yuan, Chinese Resident at Seoul, stating that Krips had been arrested and handed over to the custody of the German consul at Chemulpo.

At the Singapore Assizes, last week, before Mr. Chief Justice O'Malley, Syed Mahomed Alsagoff was again brought up on a charge of procuring the miscarriage of Maria Gorski, his mistress, on one of four dates in May last. The first day's hearing was occupied by a lengthy argument between counsel, Mr. Davidson, for the defence, submitting that the case had been already decided, and the prisoner acquitted. The Attorney-General (Mr. Bonser) contended that the charges were new, and that point was still undecided when the case was remanded until the Thursday following.

Besides gambling clubs for males, there are private gambling houses for females. These houses are situated in Hollywood Road and its vicinity. Women are often run into infamy after they have lost money in these houses and on occasions even lose their lives for the same folly. This is indeed a great mischief in Hongkong, and if it can be stopped it will confer a great blessing on the Chinese community of this colony.

The reasons why these gamblers do not care for the laws of Hongkong are these:—

1.—They have paid bribes and information will be sent to them directly the warrants are out.

2.—Only the gambling house keepers are liable to imprisonment.

3.—Gamblers are not even fined.

4.—They have lawyers to protect them if they're caught.

Owing to his unavoidable absence we earnestly hope that our subscribers will not visit the many imperfections of the present number upon our unhappy head; but will take into consideration our youth, ignorance, and inexperience.

THE TIENTSIN case to which we referred a short time since, and in which a leading shareholder and another equally well-known local worthy were concerned, has been amicably settled. The promised excitement over what would have been a most entertaining *melange* has therefore been indefinitely postponed. The Tientsin, as we suggested would probably be the case, "took water" as soon as it found out that his opponent was not to be bluffed, and, of course, laid the blame on somebody else. "We would be the last to encourage litigation in any shape or form, and would most invariably use whatever influence we might happen to possess in casting oil over the troubled waters"; but this was such a conspicuously flagrant case, which might even have brought ruin to the man so scandalously and unjustifiably attacked, that under all circumstances more than an apology was necessary. However, a scandal was avoided, and probably a salutary lesson has been taught, the long-tangled busbody which may prove fatal hereafter.

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THE Hongkong Cricket Club Committee's report for the past season is printed in another part of this issue.

ACCORDING to a report by the Japanese Consulate at Fusan, from the 16th to the 2nd ult., nine Japanese were attacked by cholera there, five of whom died.

THE French steamer *Haiphong*, which arrived on the 11th inst., reports that she had to shelter in Hollow on the 7th, a typhoon then existing in the gulf of Tonquin. Seven other steamers had put in for the same reason.

LINUS W. C. TURNER, of the United States marines, serving on board the U. S. S. *Omaha*, shot himself through the brain with a rifle in the store of the American Trading Company at Yokohama, on Sunday the 31st ult.

THE Decauville railway at Phu-long-thuong, Tonquin, is progressing rapidly, 2,500 coolies being employed on the enterprise. Among the candidates for engagement are many Chinese soldiers from across the frontier! The natives who have patronised the new mode of locomotion are astonished "beyond all whooping."

THE *Japan Gazette* declined to notice the opening performance of the Stanley Dreadnought in Yokohama. Our contemporary's critic found his reserved seat occupied by another "rooster" and would not be pacified. Stanley ought to have "scolded" Amy Childs on to the *Gazette* man with "Unfur the flag." That would have "fetched" him.

We learn that the Directors of the Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd, intend closing up "Craigieburn" shortly and continuing their business in future at the Gap premises only. "Craigieburn" is at present, we understand, rather a heavy burden on the Company, and has not been too well patronised since the new premises at the Gap have been occupied.

THE *Amoy Gazette* is publishing one of the most hair-raising dreadfuls it has ever been our lot to come across. Its title is "Iholame," and the author is Mr. St. John Leonard Hamilton, who modestly dedicates his *cheval d'œuvre* to his esteemed friend Arthur Vere Havers, in remembrance of pleasant evenings spent together in Amoy. This novel can be adequately described in one Scotch word—*havers*.

THE steward of the British ship *Lissie C. Troop*, at present lying at Nagasaki, "dictated" the letter which he served out to Captain Townes, his wife, and the chief officer, a fortnight ago. The dose appears to have been rather too strong, as the captain was at once taken sick, which led to suspicions being aroused and proper remedies administered. Latest accounts state that the intended victims have recovered, and that the steward, a Malay, is in custody.

THE following are the tea cargoes which left Foochow from August 20th to the 6th inst.:—

Per S.S. *Archies*—  
For London ..... 725,653 lbs.  
Continent of Europe ..... 994  
Hongkong ..... 137,276  
Singapore ..... 31,367  
Per S.S. *Pinguoy*—  
For London ..... 1,240,350

At the meeting of the Ararat Lodge of Royal Arch Mariners, held last evening (10th inst.), Wm. Bro. P. Banzoni was installed as Com. Wm. and the following officers invested:—

Bro. A. O. D. Gourdin ..... J.  
W. Goulburn ..... S.  
P. Brewitt ..... Treas.  
A. R. Madar ..... Scribe.  
H. L. Stringer ..... Sec. D.  
J. Bryant ..... J.D.  
S. D. Seina ..... D. of C.  
J. Spafford ..... Guardian.  
H. A. N. Shirazee ..... Steward.  
J. R. Grimble ..... Warden.

ONE of the most noteworthy features of the fictitious "boom" in local properties, land, stocks, etc., which ended so disastrously last year, was the great and spontaneous spurt made to provide additional havens of rest and entertainment for local residents, and also for visitors to this part of the globe. The result of this movement is now evidenced by the existence, in a more or less complete state, of the Peak Hotel, the Austin Arms, the Hongkong Marina, the Marine Hotel on Praya West, the Shameen Hotel at Canton, and the Boa Vista Hotel at Macao. All these places, however, or no doubt will have their special claims to public support, and it is to be hoped they will all answer the fondest anticipations of their promoters. Our special object in this paragraph, however, is to call the attention of invalids and others to the noteworthy advantages possessed by the Macao "Boa Vista," the sanitarium of South China. This handsomely appointed hotel is built on one of the highest promontories of far Macao, overlooking Bishop's Bay, with the quaint old Barras fort nestling at its base, and commanding a most magnificent view of the surrounding country. For coolness and fresh sea breezes in the summer season there is no hotel in this vicinity to compare with Boa Vista, and as Mr. Max. dos Remedios has spared no expense in fitting the place up in thoroughly English style, visitors will find unsurpassed accommodation, and most courteous treatment. As with all new ventures of this kind, there are of course, various defects which time and experience alone can remedy. The attendance leaves much to be desired—the Chinese "boys" having a very slight knowledge of the English language, which is a great inconvenience to visitors, and complaints as to the "chow" have been pretty general. Speaking from about six weeks' experience, there was less room for fault-finding as regards the quantity, quality and variety of the bill of fare than in the ship-shed way it was served. For instance, here was the fifth menu on the 10th ult.—Omelette, soup, boiled fish *la Mayonnaise*, stewed turtle, pigeon pie, fowl *la Garslote*, beefsteak and mushrooms, Irish stew, pickled pig's feet, roast mutton, roast beef, ham, curry, potatoes, Indian corn, French beans, pudding, fruits, tea, coffee, etc. Now, this is quite up to the best hotel standard, and the only drawbacks were the attendance and the manner in which the "boats" were "chopped up" instead of being carved in orthodox style. Still, all these are faults that can easily be remedied, and with a few necessary alterations, such as a sensible reduction in the scale of charges, which is absurdly high for a place like Macao, a complete reversal of the wine list, and a more satisfactory service at table and in the bedrooms, the Boa Vista is bound to become a most popular resort for Hongkong residents, especially during the summer months. When the day comes, and that it will arrive during the next decade is certain, that the passage between Hongkong and Macao can be accomplished in about two hours, the Holy City will become a summer residence for large numbers of the hard-worked citizens of Hongkong, and then the advantages of the Boa Vista sanitarium will be fairly recognised.

### THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY LIMITED.

The third ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices, this afternoon (Sept. 11th). Dr. Noble presided, and Mr. A. G. Gordon (General Manager) and eight Chinese were present.

The Chairman said there was very little to add to the report except that the business was now being worked on a more satisfactory basis than formerly. They hoped that the many collisions and so forth which had made the night service so costly were things of the past, or reduced to a minimum, a very powerful lamp, similar to that used on the Tramway, having been obtained from San Francisco, so that the lookout-men could see and avoid the sampans and buoys. The collision expenses had been a serious item in the Company's accounts ever since the beginning; the item which appeared in the report was really only a very small one compared with the total amount paid for collisions.

So frequent had such cases become that they had taken one into Court to ascertain whether they were really liable for what was very often the negligence of the boat-people. The amount, \$37, appearing in the balance-sheet with respect to that case as paid in damages did not represent the costs, he was sorry to say; they would come in the next statement of accounts. He then proposed the adoption of the statement of accounts.

Mr. Yip Lai Chun seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Chee Kum proposed, and Mr. Kwok See Ching seconded, the confirmation of Dr. Noble and Mr. Gordon as directors, which was assented to.

Mr. Ho Wai Hing proposed, and Mr. Chee Kum seconded, that Messrs. Lyall and Downs be re-elected auditors, which was carried.

The Chairman, in closing the proceedings, referred to the difficulty there had been in getting a quorum, and suggested that the number should be reduced before the next meeting.

### CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held this afternoon (Sept. 11th) at the offices, Queen's Road Central. Mr. L. Poenschecker presided, and among those present were Messrs. C. F. Rowband, S. C. Michaelson, M. Paquin, (directors); R. C. Wilcox, T. Arnold, E. C. Ray, A. S. Garfit, E. W. Maitland, F. D. Goddard, G. Chameaux, A. S. Chaloy, and W. H. Ray (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—With your permission we will take the report as read. It has been in your hands for the past ten days and you have doubtless fully considered. Our income and outgoings vary very little from last year, but the balance of Profit and Loss accounts shows a shrinkage of \$38,400—due almost entirely to the smaller balance carried forward last year as compared with the sum which our larger profit of 1887-1888 allowed us to carry over. Your Directors have therefore reluctantly, and after much consideration, decided to recommend a general dividend of 18 per cent, as compared with 20 per cent, usually declared. The reduction, I fear, may be a disappointment to some of you, notwithstanding the notes of warning that I have annually uttered on the three successive occasions that I have had the honor to preside at these meetings. Marine insurance business, all over the world has of late years been subject to abnormally keen competition, and the rates for Eastern business, in which as you are aware we are largely engaged, I need hardly tell you, have been an especial object of attack. I am sorry that I am unable to record any actual improvement; I believe, though, that the decline has at last been arrested, and that any change will be for the better. The year 1890 opened very badly, loss succeeding loss, and as our accounts are made up to the end of April, the present report has to bear the brunt of four bad months. Our sterling securities have been adjusted at 3/5, at which rate they have stood in our books since 1886. The rate on April 30th was about 3/3. Whether a further adjustment of our investments will be necessary next year depends entirely on the course of silver.

This great end cannot be obtained without Legislation, so that no one company should be driven to leeward because of the indifference of another company. It would not be fair to a shipowner who wished to give his orders and then his Sunday if he found other companies were working their ships without let or hindrance alongside of him. Legislation is needed, placing a prohibition on Sunday work except in cases of absolute necessity, when permission could be obtained for that purpose. And this permission would include a money payment similar to that required for Sunday work in Bombay, E.g.

the S. C. No. 1802 of 23rd August 1882 runs as follows: "Sunday working on board steamers in the harbour shall be permitted or payment, in addition to the ordinary charges at present levied [i.e., overtime of Custom house officers] of a fee equal to a day's demurrage, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 50 and a maximum charge of Rs. 200, for each ship on board of which work is carried on." Demurrage for this purpose to be calculated at the rate of 6 annas per ton of registered tonnage."

Legislation can be effected with the assistance of the local Chambers of Commerce. The reply of Lord Knutsford to Lord Meath's question in the House of Lords on July 25th sufficiently indicates this. He said that he did not think it would be possible to put an end to Sunday work generally in the Crown Colonies except through an understanding to that effect amongst the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Rowband then proposed, and Mr. Wilcox seconded, that the report as read should be confirmed. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Michaelson proposed, and Mr. Ray seconded, that Messrs. J. S. Moses and M. Paquin be re-elected Directors. Carried unanimously.

With the announcement that the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow the proceedings terminated.

### THE REV. A. G. GOLDSMITH ON THE SUNDAY LABOR QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association held on Tuesday night (6th inst.) the following communication from the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Sacrament Chaplain, was read:—

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of your Secretary I am writing a few remarks on the important question which you have introduced into your deliberations lately—the Sunday Rest question.

It is with pleasure that I comply with his request, for as you are aware, it is a question in which I have considered it my duty in some measure to take an interest. The question is a wide one. And in a European Port like Hongkong, where there are no European Custom House officials, and where the labour is heathen coolie labour, it is naturally one not easily settled. But that it will be settled, and favourably for those who desire the benefits of the Sunday Rest, I think there can be no real doubt if they study that they do desire it.

There are no two sides to the question whether Sunday observance is desirable or not. Let me quote the words of two leading men in the political world, delivered on the occasion of the French International Congress, which is absurdly high for a place like Macao, a complete reversal of the wine list, and a more satisfactory service at table and in the bedrooms, the Boa Vista is bound to become a most popular resort for Hongkong residents, especially during the summer months. When the day comes, and that it will arrive during the next decade is certain, that the passage between Hongkong and Macao can be accomplished in about two hours, the Holy City will become a summer residence for large numbers of the hard-worked citizens of Hongkong, and then the advantages of the Boa Vista sanitarium will be fairly recognised.

Mr. Harrison, President of the United States, wrote to Mr. Leon Say as follows:—

"Experience and observation have convinced me that all persons working either with the hands or mentally need rest, which Sunday observance alone can guarantee to them. Philanthropists and Christians can consider the question in all its different points of view, but whether we consider man as an animal or as a human being, we ought to unite together to secure for him the rest which body and mind equally claim in order to be maintained in the best possible condition. Those who do not see the Divine

Command in the Bible cannot fail to see it in man himself."

Mr. Gladstone also wrote to the President of the Congress in the following words:—

"It seems to me unquestionable that the observance of Sunday rest has taken deep root both in the convictions and in the habits of the immense majority of my countrymen; if it appears to many of them a necessity of spiritual and Christian life, others, not less numerous, defend it with equal energy as a social necessity. The working class is extremely jealous of it, and is opposed not merely to its avowed abolition, but to whatever might indirectly tend to that result. Personally, I have always endeavoured as far as circumstances have allowed, to exercise this privilege; and now nearly at the end of a laborious public career of nearly 57 years, I attribute in great part to that cause the prolongation of my life, and the preservation of the faculties I may still possess. As regards the masses, the question is still more important; it is the popular question *par excellence*."

I might also allude to the recent action in Germany to introduce into the Reichstag an ordinance forbidding Sunday labour, except on certain conditions, and when absolutely necessary; and limiting labour on that day to 5 hours in commercial circles, so as not to clog the wheels of transportation and shipping.

I have myself conferred with the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on this matter as it regards the port of Hongkong. And their answer has been made public, that they sympathised with the movement but would not advocate legislation.

Individually, I feel convinced, both ship-owners and merchants as a rule have no wish to see their ships working on Sunday, and in some cases I consider it is through ignorance of what Sunday working of cargo really entails upon all the officers and engineers, that so much of it is permitted. Therefore it is most essential that the said officers and engineers should definitely intimate their feeling by their own voice.

No reasonable man objects to working on Sunday or on any other generally recognised holiday or Holy Day, in cases of absolute necessity. The opinions which I have heard expressed by officers and others from time to time on this matter have always been of a most temperate and sensible kind. You are only anxious to secure the *rule* for the day of rest, as I understand. In fact you ask for that which Sir Robert Hart obtained long ago for the Custom House officials in China—no work on Sunday except on certain conditions which are provided for.

I was very much interested in Captain Ashton's speech at your extraordinary meeting last Saturday; and would especially note his remark to the effect that "overtime pay" for Sunday work is not your ultimate desire, and that any proposal to this effect would not meet your wishes. It is not the money you ask. You do not seek to grow rich at your employer's expense, if I may put it so; but you ask for that which every Englishman has learnt to consider as his heritage. If I rightly estimate your feelings I believe I am stating the case fairly when I say you are anxious to promote the interests of your owners and their agents, but simply request that they will also consider whether they cannot come forward and promote your interests also by obtaining for you the religious, moral, and physical benefits of our Christian Sunday. You are well aware that I consider the religious benefits first and foremost though I am not indifferent to the social and physical benefits.

This great end cannot be obtained without Legislation, so that no one company should be driven to leeward because of the indifference of another company. It would not be fair to a shipowner who wished to give his orders and then his Sunday if he found other companies were working their ships without let or hindrance alongside of him. Legislation is needed, placing a prohibition on Sunday work except in cases of absolute necessity, when permission could be obtained for that purpose. And this permission would include a money payment similar to that required for Sunday work in Bombay, E.g.

the S. C. No. 1802 of 23rd August 1882 runs as follows: "Sunday working on board steamers in the harbour shall be permitted or payment, in addition to the ordinary charges at present levied [i.e., overtime of Custom house officers] of a fee equal to a day's demurrage, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 50 and a maximum charge of Rs. 200, for each ship on board of which work is carried on." Demurrage for this purpose to be calculated at the rate of 6 annas per ton of registered tonnage."

Legislation can be effected with the assistance of the local Chambers of Commerce. The reply of Lord Knutsford to Lord Meath's question in the House of Lords on July 25th sufficiently indicates this. He said that he did not think it would be possible to put an end to Sunday work generally in the Crown Colonies except through an understanding to that effect amongst the Chamber of Commerce.

I send this short statement in response to your Secretary, wishing you success in your movement, which will doubtless gain the sympathy and respect of all fair-minded people.

### ANOTHER GAMBLING CLUB CASE.

#### CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Lau Fung San, Chung Yu Chi, Wong Fuk Hing, U Shing, and Ting Ngan were brought up at the Police Court this morning (11th inst.), before Mr. Wodehouse, and charged on remand, with keeping a public gambling house at 15, Graham Street on the 1st, 8th and 10th instant.

Mr. Pollock, barrister-at-law, who (instructed by Mr. Caldwell) appeared for the defence, asked that the charge against the prisoners should be amended. They were charged with keeping a public gaming house on three distinct days, and it would be unfair to jumble up the charges into one.

His Worship allowed the charge to be amended, leaving the inspector in charge of the case the right of selecting any date, either the 8th or 10th instant.

Detective-Inspector Stanton—I will select the 10th instant, your Worship.

Cheng Kau, cross-examined, said he was a cook, and had been out of employment since the first of this month. On the 10th instant he went to the Man Wo Club at 8 p.m., alone, and went up to the first floor, where he played *patkau* for ten minutes. He had been to the Club twice before. He lost fifteen cents. There were about 20 other gamblers in the room at the time. No one asked him to gamble on that occasion; any one could gamble there. After losing fifteen cents he went up to the second floor, and there lost twenty cents at *fan-tan*. No one asked him to gamble on the second floor; anyone could join in. He had been to the second floor three times before, including the 10th inst. He was invited to go up and gamble by a man at the door. He did not see the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming room. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because they gave him spurious coin, and when he asked them to change it they threatened him in a violent manner. Still he was not going against the Club out of spite, it was because they swindled him in a bare-faced manner.

The fifth defendant, Ting Ngan, was accountant at the *patkau* table. The fourth defendant, U Shing, was manager at *patkau*. By "manager" he meant that the prisoner was dealing the cards. When witness went upstairs to the *fan-tan* room the first defendant, Lau Fung San, was at the head of the table and the second and third defendants were near him; in fact next to him. All three of them were "running" the game.

The reason why he was able to stake so heavily as to lose \$15 was because he had only just left his employers, the officers of the British steamship *Kutang*.

Cheng Kau, cross-examined, said he was a "boy" and had been in the employ of Mr. E. Robinson, acting magistrate, for the past two years. He did not often come over to Hongkong to gamble. On the 10th instant he came over to Hongkong from Kowloon with a friend and entered the Man Wo Club at 8.30 p.m. His friend, Lam Hing, was a "boy" at the Hospital. Lam Hing did not gamble, went up to look on, as a man at the door asked them to go up and gamble. Witness was not introduced to Tsui Te Lam and did not know any of the Man Wo Club men. Nobody introduced him to the Club. He went in more by accident than anything else. About ten minutes after he got inside the police came in.

Witness did not observe the appearance of the gamblers; he went there to gamble, not to look at people's faces. He lost \$5 at *fan-tan*.

To his Worship—The first and second defendants were conducting the game. He saw the last witness in the *fan-tan* room. Before the game was over the police raided the place.

Lo Akum, an informer, and several Chinese detectives, gave similar evidence.

William Stanton, Inspector of police, said that

The foregoing consideration of getting the natives to make tea by machinery suggested itself after hearing of a telegram from London stating that "Fochow Congou were not wanted." It is evident that something in the shape of novelty is necessary to catch the popular taste, and this form of novelty or reform would appear more easy of attainment than the previous suggestion of the Government employing Indian planters to instruct the natives in their special mode of cultivation and manufacture which has proved so successful. The proposal is to make a trial. It would not apply to our specialities, namely, Souchong and Flower Peckos; and, probably some other district teas should continue to be made as they are at present. —*Echo.*

## SHOCKING CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

At the Police Court this morning (15th inst.), before Mr. Wodehouse, John Minshew, an overseer in the Public Works Department, living at No. 3 Arsenal Street, Wanchai, was charged with committing a rape on a girl named Ah Fat, aged eleven years, sometime in September, 1888. Mr. Mossop, who appeared for the defence, applied for permission to read the information, as the might have to cross-examine the person who laid it.

His Worship refused the application, and declined to say who had laid the information.

Wong Ah Ngan said that she used to be the defendant's mistress, and lived with him at Wanchai. She did not know the exact date, but one day in the 6th moon, about three years ago, she had occasion to ask an adopted daughter named Ah Fat to go into the kitchen to boil water. The girl had been given to her by her mother, a Hakka shop-woman. She had lived with witness nine years at the time in question, and both had lived with the prisoner about five years. After giving the child the orders about boiling water she went down to the first floor, and, after stopping there about one hour, went up to the kitchen on the second floor to see if the water was ready. On entering the kitchen she saw the defendant sitting on a rattan chair, with the little girl sitting on his knee in an improper position. She went in and sent the girl down-stairs, and the prisoner went out into the sitting room. Prisoner told her to keep quiet, or he would shoot her with a revolver. She did not tell anyone about it, but he did. She did not like to see the girl any more, so gave her back to her proper mother to take away. The mother took her back to the country, and she died about 11 months after the affair, from fever or cholera or something. No intercourse had apparently taken place, but it would have been done if witness had not appeared. The girl was not crying, neither did she appear to be offering resistance. Her face was pale, and she appeared frightened, but witness could not be sure as whether she was frightened at the man, or at her. It was probable they did not hear witness approaching because, thinking defendant was asleep, she went upstairs quietly. The defendant was asleep in the sitting room when she went down stairs first. Defendant first saw her in the kitchen, and as soon as he did he put the girl on the floor hurriedly and walked into the sitting room, arranging his dress as he went. The girl stood there in the kitchen, crying. Witness told her to go down stairs, but did not know why she was crying. When she entered the room the child was not crying, but after she was put down and saw witness she commenced to cry. Witness did not examine the girl subsequently, and was able to say for certain that the prisoner did not have intercourse.

Pressed by the magistrate for a decided answer witness said "He might have done it before I came in. I cannot say positively." Witness did not go into the kitchen owing to anything that she had heard or seen before. She had no suspicions. The person whom the prisoner informed about it was a Mrs. Goubloun, witness knew that because Mrs. Goubloun sent for her and inquired into the affair. The defendant told Mrs. Goubloun that witness had sold the girl, witness then told her the real truth about the affair. Witness did not beat the girl because the affair might thereby leak out.

After the affair witness continued to live with the prisoner about two years, leaving him in the seventh moon of last year. She and prisoner never referred to the affair while still living together, but they were not on good terms. The reason they parted was because the prisoner "got hold" of one of her own daughters, the "married" one. He did not really marry her, but promised to do so, and seduced her. He was living with her now. Witness had no family by the prisoner and knew that the little girl died, because she was so informed by her mother's friends. She could swear that the prisoner did not injure the girl, so that in consequence the child died.

The girl was eleven years old by Chinese reckoning. At the time when witness caught the prisoner, as far as she could see, the child was not offering resistance. She never knew prisoner to take liberties with the child before.

His Worship then adjourned the Court for fifteen prior to which

Mr. Mossop first asked if any case had been made out. He had overwhelming evidence to show that it was a trumped-up conspiracy, and besides, by the English law, such a charge could not be brought after three months had elapsed since the alleged offence was committed, whereas this was stated to have occurred nearly three years ago. If his Worship intended going on with the case, he (Mr. Mossop) would ask that the prisoner be admitted to bail as he was a public servant, and could find any amount of bail.

His Worship said that he should certainly go on with the evidence, and would deal with the question of bail later.

On the case being resumed after fifteen, the witness, recalled, said that she did not make any report to the police, because she was told to keep quiet.

Cross-examined—She was now living at Wanchai, and in receipt of \$10 per month from the prisoner. All the women in her house were "kept" by foreigners. Prostitutes were not kept in her house. The women often saw their masters in her (witness's) house, which was not registered, as it was not a brothel. The defendant sent her away after he had taken up with her daughter. Prisoner never had any quarrel with witness on account of the sale of girls. It was not correct that she told Mrs. Goubloun that she sold a girl. Mrs. Goubloun never told her that she was turned out by prisoner because she sold girls, or anything about the affair. She was in the fourth or fifth moon of the year before last. The statement of prisoner that she (witness) had sold girl was absolutely false. She did not say an information at the Police Court a year and a half ago, because the offence was committed so long ago that she thought it unnecessary. She had no knowledge as to why the charge was now made. Personally, the witness had no desire to make this charge. She was asked to give evidence by Inspector Stanton last night. She heard of the arrest of the prisoner on Saturday, from the daughter who was now living with the prisoner, and who had a child by him. Not having authorised the witness to do so, she did not know who was prosecuting. If she wanted to do so she could have charged him long ago. She saw Mrs. Goubloun the day before yesterday, but

the subject of this case was not then broached. All she knew about the girl's age was what she heard from its mother. After the affair she returned the child to the mother, but said nothing about this assault. She never mentioned anything about this affair until accused by the prisoner of selling girls.

The girl in question was a servant in the prisoner's house. Witness had no idea why he should have tried to commit such an act in the kitchen. Witness was very angry about the matter, but kept quiet under threats of violence from the prisoner. Witness never told the date of the affair to anyone, until she came to this Court. If anyone aware that such an offence was committed on the 8th of September, 1888, it would be false. It was not near that date.

Re-examined—It was fully three years since the affair. It was on the birthday of a certain party with whom she, witness, was well acquainted. The birthday was on the 22nd day of the fifth moon, and the offence was committed during that month. The amah in the house knew about the matter, because she saw the child go down stairs crying and asked her questions.

His Worship then remanded the case for a week.

Mr. Mossop protested against the adjournment, and asked that the case should be sent for trial at this Sessions.

Inspector Stanton said that it was necessary to make further inquiries.

Mr. Mossop thereupon asked for bail to be fixed.

Mr. Ward pointed out that very heavy bail would be required as the prisoner had every packing ready for flight before he was arrested, and as he was comparatively wealthy a small amount would not bind him. His Worship thought two sureties of \$1,500 each would do.

Inspector Stanton dissented, and suggested \$5,000 at least.

His Worship, however, adhered to the former sum, which was at once forthcoming.

## POPOW AT THE POLICE COURT.

"Count Popow," *miserabilis dictu*, was amongst the bustle which turned up at Mr. Wodehouse's *levee* this morning (15th inst.), having come down here from Canton yesterday, per steamship *Kiangkwan* with his old chum Detective Sergeant McIver, who had dropped across him on the *Shameen* last Tuesday afternoon.

Detective Sergeant McIver said that the prisoner was discharged from Victoria Gaol on the 25th of July last, and was to be under police supervision until the 21st of February 1891, in accordance with Ordinance 11 of 1887. He had obtained money, some \$300, from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s agents in Macao, under false pretences, having imposed upon them by making them believe that he was a detective after Krios, the abounding Austrian Consul at Wuhu. The prisoner had given out that he was going to San Francisco by the last American mail, but instead of so doing he had gone to Macao and Canton. As far as witness knew Popow had committed no breach of the laws of Hongkong. On the 8th inst. witness went to Macao with a warrant for Krios' arrest, and in the course of his duty he went to Canton yesterday, where he met Popow, who told him that he could get Krios easily had he, but a little more money, for that individual was about 30 miles up country in a junk. The British Consul at Canton had refused to grant a warrant to Popow for the arrest of Krios, although Popow had peated him to do so, and passed himself off as an American detective sent out from San Francisco to "collar" an English bank-swindler who was up north, but hearing of Krios, and having got a clue to his whereabouts, he thought it as well to catch him prior to going further after the English defaulter. Popow had been to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston's agents, in Canton, from whom he had tried to obtain money on the plea of being on the trail of Krios, and he had also, wired to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., here, for funds in that connection. Witness persuaded the prisoner to come to Hongkong so that they together might get funds and full instructions respecting Krios' arrest. This bait took, and Popow accompanied him down here by the *Kiangkwan* yesterday, when he took him to the Central Station. The name under which Popow had passed himself off in Canton was Detective Poole, H. (witness) applied for a remand.

Pressed by the magistrate for a decided answer witness said "He might have done it before I came in. I cannot say positively." Witness did not go into the kitchen owing to anything that she had heard or seen before. She had no suspicions. The person whom the prisoner informed about it was a Mrs. Goubloun, witness knew that because Mrs. Goubloun sent for her and inquired into the affair. The defendant told Mrs. Goubloun that witness had sold the girl, witness then told her the real truth about the affair. Witness did not beat the girl because the affair might thereby leak out.

After the affair witness continued to live with the prisoner about two years, leaving him in the seventh moon of last year. She and prisoner never referred to the affair while still living together, but they were not on good terms. The reason they parted was because the prisoner "got hold" of one of her own daughters, the "married" one. He did not really marry her, but promised to do so, and seduced her. He was living with her now. Witness had no family by the prisoner and knew that the little girl died, because she was so informed by her mother's friends. She could swear that the prisoner did not injure the girl, so that in consequence the child died.

The girl was eleven years old by Chinese reckoning. At the time when witness caught the prisoner, as far as she could see, the child was not offering resistance. She never knew prisoner to take liberties with the child before.

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Mr. Mossop first asked if any case had been made out. He had overwhelming evidence to show that it was a trumped-up conspiracy, and besides, by the English law, such a charge could not be brought after three months had elapsed since the alleged offence was committed, whereas this was stated to have occurred nearly three years ago. If his Worship intended going on with the case, he (Mr. Mossop) would ask that the prisoner be admitted to bail as he was a public servant, and could find any amount of bail.

His Worship said that he should certainly go on with the evidence, and would deal with the question of bail later.

On the case being resumed after fifteen, the witness, recalled, said that she did not make any report to the police, because she was told to keep quiet.

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Inspector Stanton dissented, and suggested \$5,000 at least.

His Worship, however, adhered to the former sum, which was at once forthcoming.

## POPOW AT THE POLICE COURT.

The following is the Committee's report for the 15th inst.:—

Mr. Charles W. Deane, President, H. T. S. Green, Hon. Treasurer, A. J. LEACH, E. J. COXON, T. S. SMITH, T. E. DAVIES, E. M. BLAIR, COLONEL CHATER, A. & S. Highlanders, ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary.

Members of the Committee.

On the 15th January, the Hon. W. M. Deane was appointed President, in succession to the late Mr. W. H. F. Darby, whose death is deeply regretted.

The Lawn Tennis Championship Cup was finally won by E. J. Coxon, who also defeated the Straits Settlements' representative during the Cricket week.

The Club have to thank Admiral Salmon and the Officers of H.M.S. *Impetuous*, also Colonel Chater and the Officers of the A. & S. Highlanders, for their kindness in allowing their bands to play on the ground during matches.

The annual meeting for the purpose of receiving the committee's report for the past season, and electing the committee and officers for the coming season, will be held at the Pavilion on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 5 p.m.

W. M. DEANE, President, H. T. S. GREEN, Hon. Treasurer, A. J. LEACH, E. J. COXON, T. S. SMITH, T. E. DAVIES, E. M. BLAIR, COLONEL CHATER, A. & S. Highlanders, ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary.

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SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

September 12th, 1890.

A TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Johnson) applied ex parte for an interim injunction restraining Messrs. Naudin & Co. from importing or dealing in cotton yarn bearing labels that were a colorable imitation of those used by the firm of Brooks, on whose behalf he appeared.

His lordship was reluctant to grant an order unless the matter was urgent, and suggested a notice of motion instead, in order that the other side might appear.

Mr. Francis pressed his application, although his lordship doubted if it would be of much use as written, Messrs. Naudin & Co., having denied that the imitation was colorable.

His lordship asked who would be responsible if that were sustained?

Mr. Francis replied that Messrs. Stoltefolt and Hirst were the petitioners' agents here.

His lordship granted the injunction until Thursday, Wednesday being fixed for hearing notice of motion.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the seventh ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1890, at noon.

The General Managers have now to submit to the shareholders their report on the seventh year's working of this Company, ended 30th June, 1890. After paying all running expenses, premium of insurance, remuneration to Consulting Committee and Auditors' fees, there remains a net profit of \$114,547.64, and in accordance with the Articles of Association, it is proposed, with the consent of the shareholders, to appropriate this amount as follows:

To place the amount of \$66,538.03 to Reserve Fund, being the equivalent of 8 per cent. on the values of the steamers, wharfs, moorings &c. on the 30th June 1st, and to pay a dividend of 43 per cent. on the capital of the Company, absorbing a further sum of \$35,000.00, and leaving a balance of \$1,739.66 to be carried forward.

It will be observed that this profit resulting from the working of the Company's steamers amounts to \$73,838.65 only, which is certainly somewhat disappointing, and which must be entirely attributed to the general diminution in the volume of the coast trade during a full half of the working year, the only satisfactory feature being that, in the opinion of the General Managers, the Company's steamers have steadily continued to secure their full share of such carrying business as offered. Moreover, for the first few months of the year, the high price of coal was a somewhat serious tax and a more or less fatal opposition on the Tamsui line has to some extent reduced the steamers' earnings in that quarter.

As stated in previous reports, it is the intention to transfer direct to the Reserve Fund the amounts recurring from sale of the 1,144 shares originally unallotted, and from the closing of the Oriental Bank Co. C-prime Suspense Account. It appears, however, that this course can hardly be followed under the strict letter of the Articles of Association, and these sums have accordingly been included in Profit and Loss account as shown.

The efficiency of the Company's fleet has been maintained upon the usual scale, and it may be mentioned that Lloyd's No. 3 Survey upon the "Thales," referred to in the last report, has been postponed, and will be held during the next few months.

The amounts appearing as Freights due and Accounts receivable on 30th June have all been collected since that date.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The Committee now consists of the Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. J. J. Kewick and Mr. D. R. Sassoon, who now retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Assets.

To Value of the Co.'s steamers  
Haiyan, Haiphong, Hailong,  
Nanhai, Thales, Formosa, and  
Fokien ..... \$1,083,100.00  
Value of wooden  
wharf ..... 20,000.00  
Value of buoys  
and moorings at  
Swatow, Amoy,  
Tamsui and Hong-  
kong, and steam  
launch ..... 13,391.34  
The Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation ..... 37,883.93  
The Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation Deposit &  
Interest ..... 154,919.86  
Cash ..... 5,149.68  
Freights due 30th June, 1890 ..... 83,124.24  
Sundry Accounts Receivable ..... 39,633.56  
Value of coal in godowns ..... 7,908.10  
Value of 1 captain and 1 shaft  
in hand ..... 1,080.44  
Liabilities.

By Capital Account:—  
20,000 shares at \$50 per share, \$1,000,000.00  
Underwriting Account of the Co. ..... 26,173.41  
Reserve Fund ..... 20th June 1888 ..... \$208,580.73  
Amount written  
off Profit and Loss  
Account on 30th  
June, 1889 ..... 72,434.50  
Sundry Accounts Payable ..... 281,015.23  
Profit and Loss  
Account 30th June  
1889 brought for-  
ward ..... 1,760.48  
Balance 30th June  
1890 ..... 112,787.16  
\$1,446,120.55

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

To Charges Account ..... \$ 3,973.94  
Remuneration to Consulting  
Committee for 12 months to date ..... 2,000.00  
Auditors' fees ..... 500.00

Remuneration to General Ma-  
nagers for office expenses, &c.  
for 12 months ..... 10,000.00

Balance ..... 114,547.64

\$ 131,021.58

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

GAMBLING HOUSES IN HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Your remarks concerning me in your leading article of Saturday last were written under an entirely mistaken impression.

I did not advance the argument that the gambling club was conducted on "precisely the same lines as the European Clubs in this Colony," and I should never have thought of saying anything so absolutely ludicrous.

I simply said, with reference to the argument of the prosecution, that an outsider had gone in and gambled there, that a respectable stranger might possibly find his way even into the whit room of the Hongkong Club and play there for a short time without its being discovered at once that he was not introduced by a member.

I annex a copy of a letter received by me from Mr. Wodehouse which I should certainly have published sooner had I thought it possible that such a misconception could have occurred.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

JAMES H. COX, Auditors.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1890.

THE FIRE AT BLACKHEAD'S GODDONS.

Mr. Robinson held an inquiry at the Magistracy on the 13th inst. into the circumstances connected with the extensive fire which occurred at Messrs. Blackhead's godowns, Praya Central, on the night of the 9th instant.

Herman Boner, clerk in the employ of Messrs. Blackhead & Co., said he first heard of the fire at a quarter past eight on the night of the 9th instant. The Chinese porter informed him of it. As soon as he knew of it he ran into the lane between Blackhead's and Russell's, where he saw smoke coming out from the chinks of the shutters of a window on the ground floor. He and others who were there burst in the shutters, when he saw fire inside. Some casks of oil were burning on the east side of the building. As soon as he saw that the fire was undoubtedly on fire he ran up-stairs to warn the residents there, and then ran down and burst open the compadore's room, on the first floor. He went in there to make a hole in the floor for the purpose of throwing water on the casks of burning oil below. By the time he got that done the fire-brigade arrived. As soon as the door was opened flames burst forth accompanied by dense volumes of smoke. The fire rapidly spread throughout the basement, first, and second floors. It was checked and finally extinguished by the efforts of the firemen. The store and contents were insured up to about \$100,000. The oil casks which he saw burning up to when he first looked into the godown through the basement window were about 20 feet from the window.

Wong Fuk, a night watchman at Messrs. Melchers & Co.'s, said that at 7.30 p.m. a number of men were carrying a lot of cargo into Messrs. Russell's godowns next door. Some of the men pointed to a window gazing on the basement of Messrs. Blackhead's godowns from which smoke was issuing. The door was situated opposite to Messrs. Russell's on the east side of Blackhead's premises. As soon as witness came to the godowns he saw smoke was really issuing from the godowns he went up to the second floor of the house to give warning to the last witness.

Mr. F. Hinkins, manager for the firm of Blackhead & Co., said that he was the last to leave the premises before the fire, and noticed nothing wrong before locking up. There was no watchman on duty, the last having been discharged some months ago. There was oil, wine and beer, in cases, candles, wire and hemp rope, cotton waste, tinned goods, etc. in the store. He had no theory as to the origin of the fire, except that it might have been caused by sparks from a match on the vacant ground close by.

J. H. North, clerk in the store, said that before the fire he left the keys of the front door in his bed-room to which his "boy" had access, but no one else. When he came back after hearing of the fire he could not get up to his room on account of the dense clouds of smoke, but after the fire he went to his room to get the keys and found them there, all right. Before going out that evening he closed the windows of his room because there was smoke and sparks coming up from the mashed cook-house below. He did so for the purpose of saving his curtains from damage by the said smoke. That was at a quarter past six. That evening he saw sparks coming out of the mashed in the yard below, where the coolies were cooking their "chow."

F. Schwartzkopf, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Blackhead & Co., said the iron grating over the door leading into the store cook-loft was too small to admit of any one crawling through. On the western side of the said loft there was rope, winces in bottles, brandy, berries, sherry, and one and a half bale of waste. The waste was intact after the fire. In the centre of the loft there was butter and meat, in tins. On the eastern side there was sooty rags and soap. The rags would be inflammable under certain circumstances, but the fire did not commence on that side of the building. Apart from the sparks before mentioned he could not suggest any reason for the origin of the fire. There was no ill-feeling amongst any of the employees of the firm that he was aware of. No Chinese men were allowed on the premises at night. There were some cases of beer near the centre of the premises which were perfectly dry when placed in the store. During the fire or immediately after it some acts of petty larceny had been committed on their premises.

At this point the inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon, the police being instructed to produce some of the rags stored in the cook-loft at the next hearing.

Mr. Robinson continued the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the recent extensive fire at Messrs. Blackhead & Co.'s godowns, at the Magistracy this afternoon (17th instant).

Wong Apau said he was a cook employed at the contractor's shed on the vacant ground adjoining the Hongkong Hotel. He remembered seeing the fire. He left the shed about six o'clock that night after the evening meal. It was his duty to cook for the men, who numbered forty, all told. There were stone slabs between the mashed and the fence dividing the hotel from Blackhead's premises. When burning pine-wood in the cooking-stove he never observed sparks fly up from the fire. Witness invariably used pine-wood for cooking purposes. Although constantly cooking and in full view of Mr. North's windows he had never seen that gentleman looking out of Messrs. Blackhead's private quarters. The roof of the stove was black with the smoke from the stove. He was sure that there was no hole in the roof of the cook-shed the day before the fire.

Andrew Schoenemann, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Blackhead & Co. said he recognized the padlock in Court as the lock of the firm's godowns. There was an iron inner door to the godown which was not locked, but the outer (wooden) door was fully locked and fastened. When witness arrived on the scene that night he found the door broken open. He felt sure the locks were not broken before the fire, but he could not say of his own knowledge that they were locked prior to the outbreak of fire that night. Mr. Schwartzkopf would be the last person to go round and see the doors locked after closing the office at night.

At this juncture his Worship remanded the case until a quarter past two to-morrow afternoon.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The narrow gauge railway under construction by Director Ch'eng-i at Peking, a deputy sent by the Admiralty, is now finished. It is eight long, and is situated by the Kung Ming Lake, the Imperial family summer resort.

On the 9th of last moon a big fire destroyed over one hundred houses at the West Gate of Hui-chu K'eng-wu. Several lives were lost.

The Yuen-ming-yuen Board of Works director transported Tls. 200,000 from the Board of Revenue by the railway for the use of the Imperial Summer resort repairs. The Peking authorities are beginning to study the utility of railroads.

The Imperial Kirin Commissioners, Ch'ing and Huang, arrived in Tientsin on the 9th inst. from Peking to attend the trials of the late Marquis Tseng, in which the Legation will be henceforth established at Peking. The Netherland Minister has made a rather long stay at this port on his way to the capital.

The Hon. J. Helene Ferguson, Netherlands Minister to China, and Mr. M. B. van Dalen Wettern, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, left for Peking on Wednesday, 3rd inst. The Netherlands Government have received the house of the late Marquis Tseng, in which the Legation will be henceforth established at Peking. The Netherland Minister has made a rather long stay at this port on his way to the capital.

The Shanghai City magistrate has issued a proclamation to the effect that all gamblers arrested and brought before his tribunal will be severely dealt with.

The Tongkhan Railway Company has been granted permission by the Emperor to extend their line to a place called Mi-Kie-yuen, near Shan-hai-kwan. Viceroy Li Hung-chang has received instructions from the Board of Admiralty, and the Tsung-li Yamen to proceed with the building of this extension at once. His Excellency has accordingly despatched a deputy to measure the distance, so that the cost of construction may be estimated. It is expected that operations will begin early in the 9th moon, immediately after the crops are gathered in, so that the poorer classes of the husbandmen and farm labourers may be found employed at when their season's occupation in the fields is ended.

The Viceroy has appointed a Cantonese gentleman named Liu to be the managing director of the Jeho silver mines. Mr. Liu left on the 1st inst. for Jeho.

Tao-ti Kung, the manager of the Western Arsenal, has been appointed by the Viceroy to be the Director-in-Chief of Port Arthur.

The Northern Squadron has left for Korea for its usual autumn cruising. The "Ching-wei" will have her damaged plates repaired in the Shanghai Arsenal next month.

The railway embankment between Hankow and Lu-tsai had been sufficiently repaired to admit of traffic being resumed on the 5th instant, after an interruption of over five weeks. Great credit is due to all concerned for the expedition with which this work has been done. The repairs on the Lutai section were effected by materials brought along the line from the hill-side at Tongkhan, while the Hankow end of the breach was filled in from mud brought from Tongku, where a small patch of dry ground was at the disposal of the railway. The latter portion of the embankment is, of course, much less solid of the two, and it will require time and probably a good deal of additional earth to make that part of the line as good as it was before its destruction. It is a great matter to have got the traffic reopened, as railway communication is doubly important at a time when the ordinary roads are inundated.

It would be useless to hide the fact that cholera has established itself in our near neighbourhood. For some two weeks past it has been prevalent among the natives of Pail-tang-kau, where the Shanghai steamers discharge and load their cargoes, and about Tongku and Taku there have been many cases. These names afford a pretty clear indication of the source of the infection.

The community will do well to remind their watchmen that thieves are already at their usual work, many of whom are armed. Most of our watchmen are as useless as ever, and an occasional visit to them at night by the "boss" will do much good.

Owing to inability to collect outstanding accounts a score of shops are in much difficulty, and it is feared that on the coming settling day, (15th day of the 8th moon) numerous failures will take place. Natives generally obtain their goods on credit and retain them also on credit, but with the present hard times buyers keep aloof from the shopmen, who have either to pay for their goods or go into bankruptcy.

On the representation of the *literati*, the Chinese authorities have ordered all the opium dens within and without the city not to allow any prepared opium to be sold by their proprietors to the smoker, either during the day or night, at such places where prepared opium is sold, failing obedience they are to be severely dealt with.

The reason for this, we understand, is that according to the *literati*, Chinese youths resort to these dens and begin to learn to take some whiffs of the pipe. Should no steps be taken to put a stop to the practice, they would lead others to do the same.—*Echo*.

FOOCHOW.

13th September, 1890.

To show how alarming the state of the river Min is at present, natives are seen crossing from the field opposite the Ice-house to the next piece, with water up to the knees; at low tide the authorities, however, seem to ignore the threatening silting up.

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SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

September 5th, 1890.

I have heard of several cases of cholera in this city recently. One instance came under the personal notice of an experienced American lady physician. She pronounced it a clear case of cholera. The patient, who was a week ago a strong healthy native woman about thirty-five years old, died the second day after the disease attacked her. There were two other cases known to one of the Soochow missionaries. Two women, mother and daughter, died after a day's illness. The natives say that the number of deaths from this disease, this year, unusually small. This is confirmed by the fact that one does not see so many coffins as is usual at this time of year.

The rice crop is on all sides of the city unusually fine. The rains this year have been singularly opportune and the peasants have no occasion to pump water into the fields of growing rice. They all like to compare this season with that of last year, when the excessive rain flooded so much low-lying land. It is interesting to note that the price of the great staple food of the country